

917.12

C161w

Canadian Northern Railway Company.
Western Canada has a home for you.

V.

WESTERN CANADA

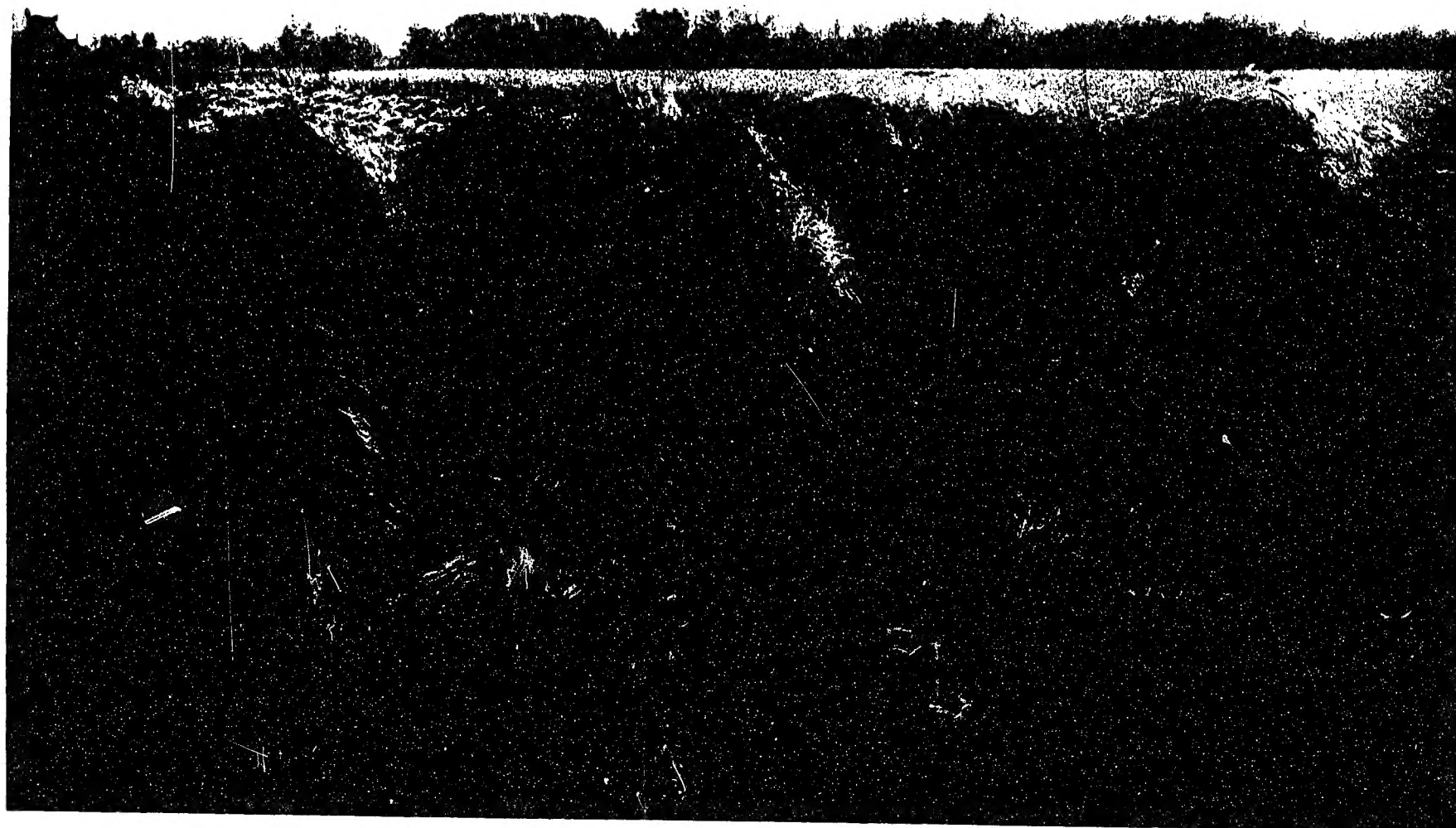
Has a
HOME for YOU

For further information regarding
Homesteads, Opportunities, and
Business Openings in the West in
Western Canada, located along the
Canadian Northern Railway, write
General Passenger Dept.
69 King St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

RICHEST
— SOIL —
— ON THE —
CONTINENT

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

DANDSON
&
MURRAE
— GENERAL AGENTS —
WINNIPEG
CANADA



Along the Goose Lake Branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, where Cereals register very heavy yields.

WESTERN CANADA *has a* HOME *for* YOU

This Booklet has been gotten out with a view to informing our American and Eastern Canadian friends what this Western Canada of ours can offer them, the chief cause for development, to whom credit is due, in a great measure at least, for this rapid growth and expansion, and last, but not least, as an invitation for you to come and join us, so helping to make this one of the greatest countries on earth. In so doing reaping great benefits yourself.—*Davidson & McRae*

The Canadian Northern Railway Company's Western Lines

1896—Nil. 1913—4,547 miles of railway in operation and 1,778 miles under construction. Such is the remarkable growth of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Prior to the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway, Western Canada was making very slow progress, and her thousands of square miles of grain-growing lands were producing practically nothing. There were no competitive railway companies. The extending of branch lines and the opening up of new territory was receiving very little attention. What seemed to be needed was new blood, greater enterprise, courage, and resourcefulness. As these were the chief assets in the promoting and carrying through of the Canadian Northern Railway, its advent was just the necessary incentive Western Canada required.

In 1896 the charter of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company was purchased by Sir Wm. Mackenzie and Sir D. D. Mann; then railway contractors. From that time forward the history of the Canadian Northern Railway is a series of brilliant achievements. In 1902 the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific were leased. In the same year they had fully completed the line from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Port Arthur, Ontario, a distance of 439 miles. Edmonton, the capital of the Province of Alberta, 827 miles northwest of Winnipeg, was given a railway service in 1905. With the completion of the main line through the great wheat belt of the Canadian West, the Canadian

Northern Railway Company were by no means satisfied. They must have feeders for this great highway, and with what better could they feed it than grain, and the products of the soil? Their branch lines were, therefore, built into the very choicest areas of the Northwest grain-growing lands. Prince Albert was given a service from the east, the line passing through the heart of a most wonderful mixed farming and dairying country, including the Swan River Valley. Regina, the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan, was given a competitive line, and the Canadian Northern, by acquiring the old Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway in 1906, got a second entrance into Prince Albert, and incidentally became one of the chief factors in making a city of 30,000 people out of Saskatoon in less than eight years.

The Canadian Northern are doing more also; their main line to the Pacific Coast will be completed in 1914. It will have the lowest grade of any railway operating through the mountains. This will give the settlers located along their lines a short, cheap haul to the terminal shipping port on the Pacific, Port Mann, and the farmers of Western Canada will be on the very shortest route of any western cereal-growing country to the Orient. Get your homestead or farm along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. It stands for progress and more railway facilities for the farmer. Your land will increase in value more rapidly in central and northern portions of the provinces than in any other section of Western Canada.

Last Great Wheat Belt



Roathorn District, on the Canadian Northern Railway. Mr. Wheeler selecting the wheat that won the World's Prize, Land Show, Madison Square, New York, Nov. 4th, 1911.

Western Canada is the last great wheat belt of the American continent. The states of the Union that formerly produced wheat are now producing corn almost exclusively.

Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and other states of the Middle West will always remain the corn belt of the continent, while the provinces of the Canadian Northwest will, as surely, remain the great wheat producers. Practically the whole of Western Canada lies south of the wheat line, which bends from the Mississippi northward to the valley of the Peace, reproducing during the period of vegetation the summer heats of New Jersey and Ohio.

The wheat areas of the world are becoming exhausted or utilized for other crops. Consumption of wheat is increasing at a greater rate than production, and an era of high prices is in sight. This scarcity is Canada's opportunity, and she is quickly taking a leading place in the wheat-producing nations of the world. The problem of our agriculture is the problem of supplying bread to the ever-increasing millions of America and Europe, and, while marvelous strides have been made in the facilities for transportation of agricultural products, yet the real

solution of the problem is bringing the population to the food, rather than the food to the population. The vision that meets us here is one of ample land awaiting man and of possibilities of agricultural production which can be realized only by increased immigration. Before and above all of what transportation has done, and may yet do to carry agriculture away, the more reasonable prospect is the settlement of these wide areas by a population cultivating the soil which this great country has.

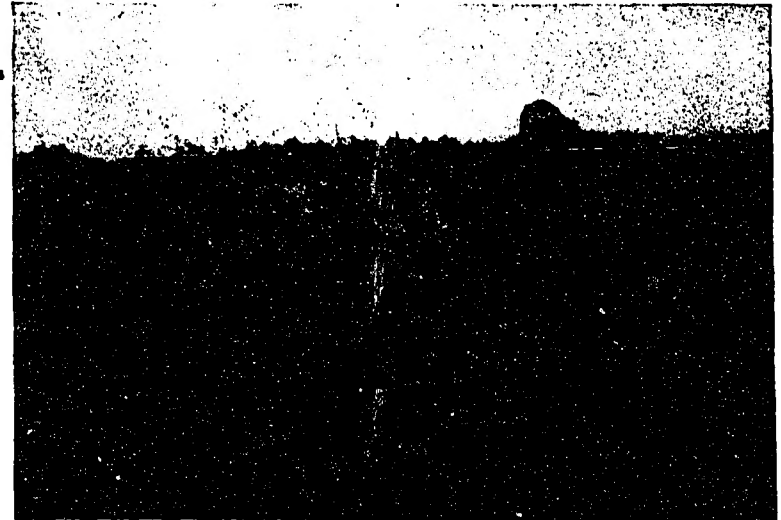
Great Development a Surety

The increase in wheat production in Western Canada in the last few years is but an index of the great development that is bound to follow in the next decade. The truth is that our wheat lands have been discovered, and nothing can stem or turn aside the stream of immigration that has set in from the United States and European countries.

Those who come now may get cheap or free lands, and choice of location, according to their means, and will soon be in a position to take advantage of the era of prosperity that is assured for the future.

The land is going quickly, but there are millions of acres still left as productive and fit for settlement as any already taken, and which are being rapidly reached by railways.

100 bushels per acre along the Canadian Northern Railway.



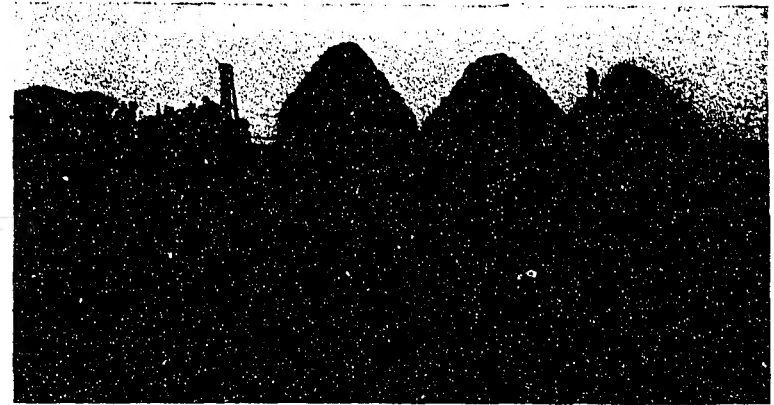
The Way to Look at it

After you have harvested your crop from land that is worth anywhere from \$75 to \$200 per acre, and you do not own a great deal of that, not nearly as much as you desire, possibly you are renting a farm, paying the greater part of your hard-earned money to the landlord, or, again, it may be that you are working on a farm with no prospects, or very slim ones at the most, of ever owning a home of your own, in a country where land values are greatly beyond your means of obtaining, it is then you turn your face to some newer place where there is more room for you, where you can get from 500 to 1,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in close proximity to a market, for the price you can sell that 100 acres of yours back home. If you are a renter, it is possible to get a farm of your own, either free, by way of a homestead from the Dominion Government of 160 acres, or to purchase land close to the railway centres at such low prices and long terms, that it is less by far than your rent would be in the old settled districts, where you are at present living, with the further advantage that every little payment you make brings you that much closer to owning your own home and farm. In the event of your working on a farm in Western Canada, you are able to get very high wages during the summer and harvest months, then put in the winter on your homestead. At the end of three years, you receive title from the Government, a railway will have built close to your land, increasing the value so greatly that



Cultivating corn, along the Canadian Northern Railway. (Western Canada).

you are comparatively independent, and you will also be able to say, with the hundreds of thousands already here, I am glad I came to the Canadian West, and I strongly advise all my friends, neighbors, and any person desiring to better their position to lose no time, but come at once to this great big land of opportunity, natural wealth, happiness, and freedom.



Stacking very often proves of benefit to grain. Threshing from the stack in Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Western Canada ("Prairie Provinces")

The prairies of the Canadian West are a delight to all those who see them, stretching away in the distance for miles without number, seemingly to have no bounds. They become much more interesting, however, as you get better acquainted with them and know their worth. These great plains, where once the ranchmen held sway, are rapidly becoming converted into a rich agricultural country, the home of prosperous and wealthy farmers. The enormous amount of construction done in the past by the Canadian Northern Railway has opened up huge tracts of the finest portions of these prairies, furnishing facilities to hundreds of thousands of immigrants and new settlers for acquiring at least the nucleus of an independence. To what extent the independence increases, depends entirely on the industry and work of the settler. Every opportunity is given him to make good.

The Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, are not entirely open country; in many sections are to be found rich lands, well sheltered and watered, eminently suited for raising stock, which in this country, as shown in another section of this book, proves a very profitable occupation, and the farmer starting up will do well to pay some attention at least, to this branch of the business.

The Canadian Government grant free, to any one complying with the regulations set forth on page 22, 160 acres as a homestead. This is known as a quarter section. All even numbered sections south of Township 60, excepting sections 8 and 26 of every township, and not already granted, may be had from the Dominion Government. Even numbered sections are very often offered for sale at reasonable prices. In this way a settler may locate on his homestead and purchase such land as he further desires from land holders in the vicinity, so acquiring a large sized farm at small cost, which will, before long have greatly increased in value.

What the Soil will Produce

The soil in Western Canada is, generally speaking, a black or brown chocolate loam, with a clay subsoil, and is conceded to be the best cereal producer in the world, and, incidentally, quite easily cultivated, as the country for the greater part is open. It will grow successfully anything in the shape of grain, grasses, fruits and roots that can be raised in the Western States, with the possible exception of field corn, and a few of the more tender varieties of garden truck and fruits. These latter will, however, very soon be raised in as great quantities and with equal results to those obtained in the older settled districts of the East and South. It is but a matter of having the land settled and brought under cultivation, in this way changing climatic conditions by turning over the soil to the sun's rays. The principal and most profitable crop now grown is wheat. The quality of this product of Western Canada has been amply demonstrated by the flour milling concerns of Canada, the United States, and, in fact, the world, the better grade of flour being obtained by mixing at least Canadian No. 1 hard wheat with the softer grades of other countries. The soil will raise anything up to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, though the average for the three Prairie Provinces is not so high as that. In 1911 the

world's prize for wheat was won by a farmer in one of the districts along the Canadian Northern Railway, viz., Rosthern district, in Saskatchewan. This has always been considered one of the best grain-growing areas in the country.

Oats are also a very rich crop, very heavy yields being the rule. In some districts that are specially adapted for the growing of this cereal, great success is met with. Lloydminster, for instance, one of the most famous oat districts in Western Canada, has on two occasions taken the world's prize for the best measured bushel of this edible grain. Lloydminster is also an important point on the Canadian Northern Railway Company's main line. Other very successful and important crops are flax and barley. Rye and peas also have a very luxuriant growth. Potatoes, a commodity for which the demand is always on the increase, are very easily grown, as are turnips, mangels, and all field crops of a kindred nature. The average yield per acre for these crops is very heavy.

Fruit growing is receiving some attention in the more thickly settled districts along the Canadian Northern Railway, and those giving it their time are reaping a handsome reward. Apples and plums, though not grown extensively, have in many sections of the West matured in season and are of good quality. Raspberries, strawberries and currants of various varieties are receiving considerable attention, and a great number of farmers are growing them for the market, which in this case, as in most all other lines, is much greater than the supply, thus always assuring good prices.

These few remarks regarding the productiveness of the soil but show what the possibilities of this western country are, and the future it holds out for its citizens, in view of the easy terms land may be acquired from the Government, or purchased, that will meet every requirement for ordinary agricultural purposes, and as a producer of the more delicate crops as well.

Mixed Farming—Its Advantages

Though not yet carried on to as great an extent as wheat farming, many of the farmers along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway are gradually going into stock and diversified or rotation of crops, known as mixed farming. This system is becoming more popular with the Western Canada farmers each year. They recognize the profits to be made at it, in addition to its conserving the natural productiveness of the soil. Especially in the beef cattle trade are there large profits to be made. With the departure of the large stock ranches and cattle men from the West, the great influx of settlers have contributed a market many times greater than the supply. The farmer

with stock is always insured of a good livelihood and spot cash for his product, as prices are always on the up-grade. In addition to raising beef, many are going in for sheep. This also is profitable. The cost of feed for them is practically nil, and they are one of the best means of keeping summer fallow clean. In the fall there is always a ready market for lamb and mutton, and a good price is secured for the wool. Hogs are probably the most profitable of anything raised on the farm. The market for pork in the Canadian West is unlimited, and the price obtained is very high considering the cost of raising them.

The ideal mixed farming country along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway produces diversified products which spell prosperity to the farmers and stability to the towns supported by the district

Horse raising in Western Canada along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway.



There is always a ready market for lamb and mutton.



There is big money in raising hogs in Western Canada.



An important point of interest is the fact that the very choicest lands may be had along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, within easy distance of the markets, on such reasonable prices and terms that the newcomer is astounded that such ideal homemaking conditions exist, and asks himself: Why did I not come to the last great best West long ago, as now I could be independent, and perhaps

The Settlers get together

When a section of the country is getting well settled, the people get together and form agricultural societies, turf clubs and such bodies, thus coming into closer touch with each other, and it also helps to develop the district.



Dairy herd
feeding in the
open, early
Spring,
Canadian
Northern
Railway.

wealthy? You are not, however, too late yet. Get in touch with a Canadian Government agent, have him give you an order for a ticket on the **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**. It stands for progress, development, and new lines to serve the new Canadian citizens arriving every day.

Social Conditions

The settler arriving in Western Canada will not find, as he possibly anticipates, a country of few pleasures, inconveniences, and lots of work, but will, quite possibly, get located in a district, though new, that will have schools, churches, fairly good roads, and very often have one or more lines of railway projected to be built into the district; and in this country when a railway is proposed, it is not long before it is an accomplished fact.

Churches are organized at the outset, and aid is given them by the governing body of the particular denomination of the church being formed. This makes another link in the chain of kindred interests of the Canadian settler.

Education

School districts are established by the Government, but maintained and managed by the resident ratepayers of the district. The maximum size of rural districts is limited to twenty-five square miles, but the majority comprises from sixteen to twenty. A district must have four persons actually resident therein, who would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years, inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the Department of Education.

It is readily seen that the Canadian Government has the interest of her citizens at heart, and will not allow an incompetent person to instruct the coming governors and citizens of the country. The laws of Canada are good, clean, and protective. With the further distinction of being well enforced. No action contrary to the law goes unpunished. Life and personal property are as safe left unguarded on the Canadian prairie as if securely guarded in your own home.

The Climate and its Effects

In speaking of the climate of Western Canada, it must be said that the winters are somewhat cold, but are very clear, sunny, healthful and invigorating. The cold winter, followed by the fervid sunshine in the long summer days, produces that which has as yet been unequalled for milling purposes, No. 1 wheat. Growing days are estimated in periods of sunshine. Western Canada has a longer growing season than many of the southern countries, when comparing the hours of sunshine of each.

The air of the Prairie Provinces is, without exception, the most healthful and invigorating in the world. When cold in winter, it lacks that humid atmosphere so often found in warmer countries in cold weather. Thus the temperature may go much lower with less discomfiture to the inhabitants.

The Canadian West, in addition to raising the best grain grown in any part of the world, is also making the hardiest and best kind of citizens out of the cosmopolitan immigration coming to her for homes.

Demonstration and Experimental Farms

Their Purpose and Usefulness

The Canadian Government, with its progressive policy of providing scientific help to the farmers, has established model farms throughout all the Canadian West. The object of these farms is to make experiments and tests that the average farmer could not afford to spend his time at, for the advancement of agriculture. Ascertaining the best kind of grain to use, the necessary cultivation of the land to obtain the most satisfactory results with any particular variety of seed. To promote sanitary conditions in the dairy departments on the farms, giving advice as to the most approved methods of treating milk, butter, etc., for market. They also carry on a large stock department, and furnish advice, information, and help to the farmers along these lines also.

Bulletins and booklets are gotten out periodically, showing the results obtained from their various experiments, and in this manner the farmers who do not happen to live in close proximity to a demonstration farm, can yet receive ample advice by obtaining copies of these reports.

Other departments are the fruit and forestry branches. Young trees are furnished the farmers upon request to the Demonstration Farm managers. Those securing trees in such a manner must, however, conform to certain trivial regulations. **ALONG THE LINES OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** the Government has established a number of these farms, to take care of the requirements of the large number of new settlers coming into this section of the country.

Where the Canadian Northern Railway operate, that is where there is Development. Acquire land along their lines and reap the benefit of the certain rapid increase in values.

Statistics on Western Canada

Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

	Total Area. Acres.
MANITOBA	161,414,758
Larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Dela- ware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana combined.	
SASKATCHEWAN	155,092,480
Larger than Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota combined.	
ALBERTA	162,755,200
Larger than Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota combined.	

There is Plenty of Land

	Land Area. Land Acres.
MANITOBA	147,152,880
SASKATCHEWAN	150,416,000
ALBERTA	160,755,200

Acreage Under Cultivation—Cereals Only

1900.....	3,491,413
1906.....	7,894,666
1911.....	14,626,234
1912.....	16,144,000

As a grain centre, **WINNIPEG** is the largest primary market in the world.

Comparative Yields of Wheat, Oats and Barley in the Prairie Provinces for the Years 1912-11-06 and 1900

	1912 Bus.	1911 Bus.	1906 Bus.	1900 Bus.
Wheat.....	183,322,000	194,083,000	110,586,824	23,456,859
Oats.....	221,857,000	212,819,000	110,569,628	16,653,681
Barley.....	26,671,000	24,043,000	18,684,609	3,141,121

	1912 Bus.	1911 Bus.	1906 Bus.	1900 Bus.
MANITOBA—				
Wheat.....	58,899,000	60,275,000	54,472,198	18,352,929
Oats.....	53,806,000	57,893,000	44,643,300	10,952,365
Barley.....	14,965,000	14,447,000	11,979,554	2,666,567
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Wheat.....	93,849,000	97,665,000	50,182,359	4,306,091
Oats.....	105,115,000	97,962,000	41,899,257	2,270,057
Barley.....	5,926,000	5,445,000	2,828,587	187,211
ALBERTA—				
Wheat.....	30,574,000	36,143,000	5,932,267	797,839
Oats.....	62,936,000	56,964,000	24,027,071	3,791,259
Barley.....	5,780,000	4,151,000	3,876,468	287,343

Wheat Inspected at Winnipeg

Year.	Bushels.
1900.....	12,355,380
1901.....	45,651,800
1902.....	51,833,000
1903.....	40,396,650
1904.....	39,784,500
1905.....	65,849,940
1906.....	73,097,950
1907.....	54,404,150
1908.....	75,466,030
1909.....	94,922,385
1910.....	88,269,330
1911.....	101,326,250
1912.....	143,682,750

Milling Capacity, Western Canada

Including Fort William, Keewatin, Winnipeg and West,
also British Columbia

	1909	1910	1912
Flour mills, daily cap. ...	41,035 bbls.	41,530 bbls.	49,525 bbls.
Oatmeal mills, daily cap..	1,450 bbls.	1,425 bbls.	1,485 bbls.

Homestead Entries

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

Year.	Number.
1907.....	26,647
1908.....	30,424
1909.....	39,081
1910.....	41,586
1911.....	44,479
1912.....	39,151

Immigration to Western Canada

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

1901.....	49,149
1906.....	189,064
1911.....	228,164
1912..... (approx.)	325,000

It is stated on the authority of the Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg that the 358,859 immigrants who have crossed from the United States to Canada during the past three years have brought with them, in cash and effects, over \$350,000,000, in Field's "Capital Investments in Canada."

Average Farm Laborer in Western Canada—with Board

	Experienced.	Inexperienced.
Monthly engagement.....	\$38.50	\$25.50
Yearly engagement.....	18.17	18.75

Settlers Coming in Increased Numbers each Year

POPULATION INCREASE

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

Census of 1901.....	419,512
Census of 1906.....	785,000
Census of 1911.....	1,281,118
Approximate census of 1912..... (over)	1,500,000

The Hard Workers and the Industrious are Wanted

These facts and figures will give some idea of the greatness of the Canadian West as a field of operation for the energetic, progressive and ambitious. Western Canada can truthfully say, Come one, come

all, there is room for you all, and the more that come, the better. We have work for all, and we want you all, and the harder you can work, the harder for you we will call. For the man with ambition and plenty of thrift, when he reaches this country will surely not drift. Do not further delay, but purchase your ticket at once. Stipulate that it must read, "To the Wheat Farming Belt of Western Canada over the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY."

Manitoba

It is now years since Manitoba first established itself and name, as the home of the finest milling wheat in the world, **MANITOBA NO. 1 HARD**. The trouble in the past has been that not enough of it was being produced, and it is, therefore, necessary to get more people into the country to grow this very marketable product. The following are figures that go to show that rapid advances have been made during the past twelve years in this direction.

Manitoba Grain Crop Area

	Acres. Wheat.	Acres. Oats.	Acres. Barley.	Acres. Total.
1900.....	1,965,193	573,848	139,660	2,678,701
1906.....	2,722,386	931,373	343,412	3,997,171
1908.....	2,850,640	1,216,632	658,441	4,725,713
1910.....	2,962,187	1,486,436	624,644	5,073,267
1911.....	3,339,072	1,628,562	759,977	5,727,611
1912.....	3,123,091	1,939,982	962,928	6,026,001

Amount of cereals produced in Manitoba in 1912, from 6,026,001 acres: Wheat, 58,899,000; oats, 53,806,000; barley, 14,965,000. These figures are greatly in advance of those for 1906, and from three to five times as great as in 1900.

Manitoba, with 147,152,880 acres as her full land area, still offers exceptional opportunities, considering that but 6,077,879 acres have been cultivated. There is plenty of room for all to get a homestead, and with very little additional capital purchase land adjoining at surprisingly low prices.

MANITOBA'S soil and climate will grow almost anything that can be grown, and has a great advantage over many other sections, in being nearer to the eastern markets. The **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** has constructed lines into all sections of this province, providing it with a very efficient railway service, and along the lines of this railway company the very lowest priced land is to be had.



The Canadian Northern Railway Grain Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., is the largest in the world

Raised 53 Bushels of Wheat per Acre

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Swan River, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, on a farm, and until eight years ago lived at Souris, Manitoba. In the year 1904 I came north to the Swan River Valley and bought land at \$14 per acre, and put up the usual buildings. I bought half a section, of which I farmed this year 185 acres, putting 130 acres in wheat, 45 acres in barley, and the rest in oats.

I have twenty head of pure-bred Shorthorn stock, eight head of horses, besides hogs, poultry, etc. In 1911 had 32 bushels of wheat to the acre all round, and fifteen acres, which I gave special attention to, yielded 53 bushels to the acre. This year, 1912, my crop went over 30 bushels to the acre all round. I have grown over 80 bushels of oats to the acre.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the results of my farming operations, and my land is not for sale, although it is worth more than twice what was paid for it.

Yours very truly,

DAVID R. McHAFFIE.

Think Land Values will Increase

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Dauphin, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

In the year 1906 we left Champaign, Ill., and located in the Dauphin district, where we purchased three quarter sections. Since then we have been actively engaged in farming, with the best results. We consider the conditions here for grain growing the best, the soil being rich and almost inexhaustible.

One of the reasons why we left the State of Illinois was the high price of land, which ranged from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Taking all things into consideration, we see no reason why the lands of the West should not greatly enhance in value during the next decade.

This year we will have 400 acres under crop, and should it turn out even an ordinary yield, the result will prove most profitable.

We have no hesitation, after four years' residence in Canada West, in advising any farmer to enlarge his field, to come to the Dauphin district. We feel sure that the result in no particular will be disappointing.

A. H. CRAIGMILE.
W. A. CRAIGMILE.

Started with Nothing—Now has 35 Quarter Sections of Land

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Dauphin, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I came to Dauphin district twenty-two years ago in the month of November, with my father and five brothers. When we arrived here we had very little funds, and for the first few years were heavily handicapped for that reason. However, I now own, myself, fourteen quarter sections of land and have a complete outfit for farming same. Between my father, brothers, and myself we now own about thirty-five quarter sections in this district, and we have accumulated this property entirely out of farming.

For an example of the way in which farmers prosper in this district I might relate an experience of my own.

I purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, in township 24, in range 19, at the School Lands sale here on the 6th of November, 1909, for \$23.75 per acre. In 1910 I broke and disced 125 acres of the quarter section. I sowed it with wheat on April 25, 1911. On the 17th of June, believing that the crop was growing too rank, I mowed it down. I harvested the crop seventy days after it was mowed, and it yielded 34 bushels of wheat to the acre, grading No. 2 Northern. The price received by me for this crop paid the whole purchase price of the 125 acres that were brought under cultivation, and \$5 an acre over that, which would more than equal the cost of breaking.

In the light of our experience I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that Dauphin district is one of the best districts for mixed farming in Western Canada.

W. H. DURSTON.

Two Years ago had \$1,842.00—Would not take \$10,000.00 For Present Holdings

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Humboldt, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I have your letter dated July 29th, and in reply, will say, I came to Saskatchewan two years ago, bringing with me chattels and cash that involved \$1,842, including all expenses. We have 480 acres of the best grain and stock lands I have ever come in contact with, and I have travelled over much in the United States. The land in this vicinity is selling from \$16 an acre (twenty-three miles from railway).

We have built one house, set of farm buildings, and have commenced on another outfit. Have five head of cattle and seven hogs as accumulated stock. This is what I am worth, and I would not thank any man to offer me \$10,000 for whole outfit. I have seen all kinds of weather this country is subject to, but there will have to be some great influence brought to bear before I will change climates.

The prospect for the crop this year in this section of the country is very good, no indication of frost yet. Harvest will be in full swing by August 20th, and the farmers are looking for an 80 per cent crop. I have barley that will go at least 50 bushels per acre; potatoes and garden truck we really do not know what to do with the surplus. A farmer in Ohio will make more fuss over seeding and harvesting ten acres of grain than we will over 200; the work of each, I will say, is about equal.

Yours very truly,

F. P. OLDS,
(Formerly of Berea, Ohio.)



The smaller
fruits
mature
perfectly in
North-
Western
Manitoba.

When speaking of wheat in dollars, you will have more to talk about in Western Canada



CICELER ESTATE. ROSETOWN, SASK.

The Saskatoon-Calgary Line of the Canadian Northern Railway has opened.
Farming is here done on the large

When speaking of wheat in dollars, you will have more to talk about in Western Canada



opened up and developed the finest cereal producing area in Canada.
on the largest scale in the world.

805105

Finds Climate Very Healthy

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Dauphin, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Six years ago I came from Plainfield, Ill., to look at Canadian land. I was favorably impressed with the quality of the soil and healthy climate, and bought 480 acres in the Dauphin district.

The transaction has come up to my highest expectations in every way, and I am pleased to state that the change I have made has proved beneficial both financially and otherwise.

I regard the Canadian West as the best field to migrate to for those wishing to enlarge their operations and desirous of securing lands for their sons.

W. C. LOCKWOOD.



Hogs thrive well in Western Canada and much money is to be made in raising them.

Believes in Mixed Farming and is doing well

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Swan River, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I was born near Fergus, Ontario. I lived near Winnipeg until ten years ago, when I came to the Swan River district and took up land about two miles from the town of that name. I have 640 acres altogether, of which 240 acres are broken, and I am breaking more annually. My best yield was 33 bushels to the acre of spring wheat and 38 bushels to the acre of fall wheat.

I am a believer in mixed farming, and consider that this is the country for hogs and sheep, as well as cattle. I have kept on an average about thirty head of cattle and also a number of pure-bred Berkshire hogs. I have put up a good house, barns, and outbuildings, and have a third interest in a threshing outfit. During 1910 I planted 1,200 trees, all doing well. I am in easy financial circumstances.

Yours truly,

WALTER H. SIMS.

Started with Homestead, now has 960 acres of Land

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Shellmouth, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I came into the Shellmouth district in 1891 and for some years had the management of a sheep farm here. Was able to get a homestead in the Assiniboine Valley and moved on to it in 1896, going in for stock, dairying, and grain, and although the market was then fourteen miles away, I did very well indeed. I rented this land to my oldest son in 1908 and moved to a larger farm, the payments of which are pretty well in hand now. This gives me 960 acres of land, on which I have this year 300 acres of wheat, oats, barley, and flax. This, with 14 horses and 40 cattle, is very good showing for an out of the way place such as this has been till the last few years.

R. W. PATTERSON.

Ideal Mixed Farming Country.



No Money in 1900 but has \$15,000.00 in 1913

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Shellmouth, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

I came from Russia, and went to South Dakota first, where I stayed twelve months, then on to this country in 1895 and worked at blacksmithing in Shellmouth village. Five years later took up a 160-acre homestead west of the river and moved on to it with 20 cattle and three horses but no money. I have done well at farming, both with grain and stock, and have now 640 acres of land, 200 acres of crop this year, wheat and oats, 45 head of cattle, and 14 horses.

I have seven boys growing up to be useful; fine country this for boys, and will be able to start them out well to farm for themselves. They should do well, when I began without money or the English language and have now property worth \$15,000; and lots more of my countrymen doing quite as well. The land is good and harvests fairly sure; less trouble here than any place I know.

WILLIAM MENSCH.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan the Centre of the Wheat Fields of Western Canada, otherwise known as

"The Bread Basket of the World"

In this it is truly named

In 1912 there were:

107,167,700 bushels of wheat produced on... 5,384,092 acres

107,619,948 bushels of oats produced on... 2,421,932 acres

8,319,584 bushels of barley produced on... 267,139 acres

That is, there were 223,107,232 bushels of wheat, oats, and barley grown in Saskatchewan in 1912 on 8,073,163 acres, making an average of 31.8 bushels per acre.

Flax, too, is receiving considerable attention, and the soil in the central west section is specially adapted for the growing of this cereal.

Saskatchewan contains 150,416,000 acres of land. Of this practically the whole is suitable for agricultural purposes; 12,000,000 acres have to date been cultivated. With other natural resources this supports 550,000 people, the present population of this province. It not only supports these people, but is making them wealthy.

This vast province, owing to the wonderful railway development, can offer land quite close to railways and towns, free, as homesteads, or it is possible to obtain farm lands along the Canadian Northern Railway, of the finest agricultural quality, at surprisingly low prices.

You should at once look into the conditions existing in this province for homemaking. They are ideal: Good land, climate, market, government and laws. The latter, too, in their construction, are of special advantage to the farmer. Home building conditions are not equalled anywhere, so why delay? The longer you put off coming, the further from the markets you will have to locate. Thousands of Americans are coming; come with them and see for yourself.

In the Newer Districts

Along the Canadian Northern Railway the Settlers are very enthusiastic. You are heartily welcomed

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Mervin, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I have lived here six years and am well pleased with the country. My wheat has averaged for five crops 30 bushels per acre, oats 70, barley averaged 50 bushels per acre, and at some places oats went as high as 100 bushels per acre.

Will be glad to welcome any one coming to this part of the country, and prove my statement.

Respectfully,
WM. STEWART.

There has been no boom, but in 1903 he had 3 horses and a walking plow—In 1913: Farm, Stock, Machinery, Valued at \$30,000.00

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Craik, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

In reply to your request of my experience in the Craik district, I beg to say that I located in this district in 1903 and was one of the first settlers in the district. I came from Golden City, Missouri, with three head of horses and walking plow and took a homestead, and to-day I have farm and stock and machinery worth about \$30,000. My experience is only one, and there are many others right here who have done as well. The district is one in which we have matured our crops and are favored with an extra good grade of grain each year, and as there has been no boom and a farm can be bought at reasonable prices and easy terms, this district should appeal to any one in search of a good home or investment. The land is conceded to be the cheapest, results considered, of any place in the West. I will be pleased to answer any inquiries regarding this district.

I am, yours very truly,

A. I. ALLNAN.

Has Farmed in Iowa and Minnesota, but likes Western Canada best

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Hanley, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I will try to give a true statement of this prairie. I have lived here for nearly eight years, and I have raised seven good fair crops. I think we are in the centre of the best wheat belt on this continent. I have kept well posted for the past eight years about the crops in other parts of Western Canada, and in the States as well, and I find the climate more natural to mature the crops here, as it is in an even temperature that holds the grain in check and keeps the straw green till the berry gets plump and heavy. I have farmed in Iowa and in Minnesota, near Windom, but my greatest success has been here, where I find the climate good, land cheap, and money more easily made than in the older settlements. This prairie is only one-third settled. Water is got at from 20 to 100 feet. If you want land come up here; you cannot do better anywhere that I know of, and I have seen a few places in my time.

Yours truly,

E. S. BALLARD.



Substantial buildings, conveniences and luxuries are soon acquired

A Healthy Country, and never lost a crop

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Hanley, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I came from Moody County, South Dakota, three years ago and homesteaded about twenty-two miles from Hanley. I soon bought another quarter, as I liked the looks of the land here. Four years ago I could have bought section 31 in this township for \$7 an acre; to-day I cannot buy it for \$20 an acre. I think this is as good a farming district as you can get, and I never lost a crop since I came here. This is a healthy country, and no place for the doctor. I have never felt better in my life than since I came to the West. I have had an average of about twenty-two bushels to the acre in wheat during the time I farmed here. In 1909 I had 4,700 bushels of No. 1 wheat, which I sold for 85 cents per bushel. I am well satisfied with this district, and have no hesitation in recommending any farmer to buy land in this district. If he cannot make money here, he cannot make it anywhere.

Yours truly,

GUY DERDALL.

Customers all Cash Buyers

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Mervin, Sask.

I, Nick Smith, Hardware, Groceries, at New Mervin:

We arrived here four months ago. Have done very good considering the new country. Our customers are all cash buyers, and farmers' crops looking good.

NICK SMITH.

Locate yourself Anywhere you Wish

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Mervin, Sask.

I, Amel Nordin, lived here for seven years and came from the State of Dakota. I prefer the weather here better than in the States. My oats averaged 60 bushels for six years, wheat 25 bushels, potatoes 350 per acre, and there are no potato bugs here.

I am well pleased here, and there is room for more. Come and see our country. I am in township 50-21. I have no land for sale. Locate yourself anywhere you wish, but come West.

Will not Sell his Land but Wants more Neighbors

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Mervin, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I came here with nothing whatever five years ago, and I have done well since. I now value my land \$4,000, my personal property amounts to \$3,000 over and above any incumbrance whatever. I am well pleased with the country, and wish to say that I am not at all advertising to sell my land, for it is not for sale, but would like more neighbors to come in and do as well as I did.

Remain yours,

N. STEWART.

Successful himself—Now Going after his Friends

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Shellbrook, Sask., March 6, 1913.

Dear Sirs,—

In answer to your inquiry I would say that I have been farming in the Shellbrook district since 1903. I came here from Missouri in the fall of 1902, took up a homestead and started operations early in 1903. I had absolutely nothing when I came, even borrowing the money to come with. I have now been here ten years, and from starting with less than nothing, with debts on my hands for team, etc., I now have a good quarter section, all broken, worth easily \$5,000; 11 head of horses, 45 head of cattle, 40 hogs, and a full line of farming implements, all clear of encumbrance. I should consider that I was worth now \$10,000.

My crops have all been successful. During the last two years I have shipped about 5,000 bushels of wheat. During the last five years I have raised and sold about 10,000 bushels of oats. I have not raised very much barley, only about 800 bushels a year, but what I have raised has been successful.

In fall of 1911 my wheat went 37½ bushels to the acre, and in 1912 it went 23 bushels to the acre.

I am now in communication with other people of my acquaintance regarding having them come to the Shellbrook district, and I fully recommend any one who is making a change in their locality, to come to this district and locate. It is a splendid district for mixed farming; cattle thrive and good prices are obtained for them. Good water is easily obtainable and timber is very plentiful. I have lately built a new house.

I trust that this will be the means of many more farmers who intend to settle in Western Canada coming to this Shellbrook district.

Yours truly,
C. J. EUBANKS.

Wants more People to help Town and District

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Swanson, Sask., Feb. 20, 1913.

Dear Sirs,—

I moved into this country, which is 5½ miles northwest from the new town of Swanson. I came from the State of North Dakota about four years ago, and like a good many others, I came with very little, but have made good financially since I came.

Myself and family have under cultivation 950 acres, and have been very successful in raising wheat, which has never been less than 30 bushels per acre, on land that has been cultivated right.

We have visited a good many sections of the country since we came, but did not see any land that looked as good as the land tributary to our town of Swanson. For mixed farming, there is none better. We can get all the water we want at a depth of from fourteen to sixteen feet.

We can raise the very best of hay, and had in twenty-five acres of millet hay that yielded 2½ tons to the acre. Our timothy hay averaged about 1½ tons for the first crop.

The farming country tributary to the town of Swanson is able to support one of the best towns, I am sure, on the Goose Lake branch.

Mixed farming is going to be the most profitable to us, which we have already started, and we will say to anyone who wishes to make a success of farming, come right into this country here and help us build up this new town of ours, and we feel certain you will never have cause to regret it.

We will be glad to give any information asked for regarding our fertile country tributary to our town.

Yours respectfully,
GAVIN THOMSON, SR.



Natural Grasses grow luxuriantly in Central Western Canada, through which the Canadian Northern Railway passes



In many parts of Western Canada extensive sheep ranches operate successfully.

Raised 65 Bushels of Wheat per Acre

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Radisson, Saskatchewan,
February 2, 1912.

I, Ralph Racine, farmer, living in the Radisson district, Saskatchewan, state that I raised during the year 1911, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 80 bushels of wheat, or an average of 65 bushels per acre, and on a plot of 40 acres I raised 1,700 bushels, or an average of $42\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and the balance of my wheat crop averaged 29 bushels per acre.

The average yield for this district for 1911 was about as follows:

Wheat, 32 bushels per acre; oats, 75 to 120 bushels per acre; barley, 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

I have lived in Saskatchewan nine years, coming here from Crysler, Ontario. I am very well satisfied with the country and the climate, and believe Western Canada offers greater opportunities to the farmer than any other part of the American continent.

Sworn to before me at Radisson, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 17th day of February, A.D. 1912.

(Sgd.) S. J. BENSON.

A Commissioner.

(Sgd.) RALPH RACINE.

E. S. Clinch says Shellbrook District on Canadian Northern Railway best of all

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Shellbrook, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

I came here from Minneapolis, Minn., in the fall of 1906 as a logging contractor in the employ of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, of Prince Albert. I contracted for them three years and during that time was constantly on the lookout for a suitable tract of land for a large mixed farm.

After looking over considerable territory, I decided that the Shellbrook district was the best I had ever seen in Northern Canada. I bought two sections of land in April, 1909, and during that season I broke, disced, and harrowed 300 acres.

In the spring of 1910 I seeded the same to wheat and oats and received 34 bushels of wheat per acre and 75 bushels of oats per acre.

During the season of 1910 I improved 500 acres more, and in 1911 seeded 800 acres to wheat, oats, and barley, and harvested a splendid crop. Some of the oats went as high as 104 bushels per acre.

In the season of 1912 I seeded 1,000 acres to wheat, oats, and barley; wheat averaged 24 bushels per acre, oats 75 to 100, and barley 50 bushels per acre.

In the meantime I have gone in for stock-raising such as sheep, hogs, pure-bred Hereford cattle, and Clydesdale horses, and am getting splendid results. I am more than pleased with my investment in land here, as prices are advancing rapidly.

There is an abundance of wood, water, and hay, and it is an ideal spot for mixed farming of all kinds.

All garden vegetables grow in abundance; tame grasses of nearly all kinds also thrive here. I cheerfully recommend this district to all who are in search of permanent homes.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. CLINCH.

Raised 20 to 24 Bushels of Flax per Acre

Now trying Corn

Davidson & McRae,

Winnipeg, Canada.

Radville, Sask., Feb. 14, 1913.

Dear Sirs,—

I came here from Long Prairie, Minn., in the spring of 1907. I own three-quarters of a section of farm land, twenty miles south of Radville. In the vicinity of my farm, the country is best adapted for mixed farming, as I have successfully raised cattle and horses in addition to grain.

The yield per acre this year was: Wheat 31 bushels, oats 80 bushels, flax from 20 to 24 bushels. During the previous years, yields have been just as good. There is a good supply of wild hay in this district and plenty of good water.

On three acres I raised 700 bushels of potatoes last year. Other garden stuff also does well. I am experimenting with an early kind of corn and find it successful. Tame hay, such as timothy and millet, I have grown successfully.

THEO. GROSENICK.

Abundance of feed for cattle.



Alberta

Alberta occupies that portion of the Canadian prairies lying immediately east of the Rocky Mountains. It is, speaking generally, a great country of valleys, so made that you cannot see the further side, and uplands so vast as to suggest unbroken prairies.

The plateau slopes from south to north. Thus the streams from the mountains in the southeast flow with the natural decline, watering the grain and agricultural areas. Always assuring an abundance of moisture, to insure good growth, and, with the great amount of sunshine that is Alberta's share, is an ample crop insurance.

The future of the Province is dependent upon the possibilities of 100,000,000 acres of black soil. Though her mines are rich and her stores of coal almost inexhaustible, and although her history is witness of wonderful development in those industries dependent upon extensive mineral deposits, the great mass of her people will live upon the land, and agriculture will be the basis of her permanent greatness.

Pioneering among Luxuries

Settlement progresses so rapidly that pioneering is shorn of its desolation. It is no uncommon event to find a whole township or an entire district taken up in a single summer. The pioneer will always have neighbors in his new Alberta home. Roads and schools follow in due course. Recent legislation has established a system of local government, which affords all the machinery necessary to a local community to carry out public improvements. Commercial life develops very rapidly. The settlement of a district is invariably followed by the extension of the telephone and the railway. Raw homesteads in



a year or two become profitable farms. Towns spring up along the railway as if by magic, and the erstwhile wilderness is transformed into a populous and prosperous community.

The **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** is pushing a number of lines to completion through the very choicest agricultural areas of Alberta. Get a homestead along the new lines. You will get a better selection. Conveniences and shipping facilities are as many as in the older settlements.

Came to the West in Debt, now has Money Invested and \$6,000 Cash in the Bank

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Stony Plain, Alta., Dec. 8, 1912.

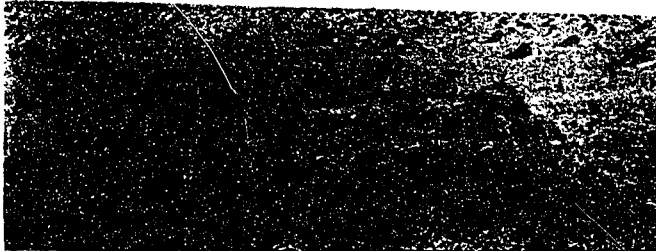
Dear Sirs,—

I came from Oregon to Stony Plain in 1892 and had no money—was \$50 in debt on arrival. Since being here I have engaged in mixed farming and have been successful in every line, grain raising being the most profitable. The country has suited me well, and I know of no better climate. It is good and healthy. I consider it the best climate in the world.

I do not think that there is as good a country in the world for the poor or rich man. I now own three-quarters of a section of land, 8 head of horses, 40 cattle, 51 hogs, etc., and all my implements, with good houses and buildings, and have money invested, and \$6,000 in the bank.

There is no better soil in the world for and kind of farming.

MARTIN ULMER.



From Capital of \$700.00 to \$18,000.00 in Eleven Years

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Vegreville, Alta.

Dear Sirs,—

In response to your inquiry, I have much pleasure in saying that I came from Minto, N. D., eleven years ago, bringing with me stock to the value of between \$600 and \$700. I located north of Vegreville, where I have remained ever since. I have raised cattle and horses; have had a good living; to-day, at a fair estimate, I consider my stock and farm worth from \$16,000 to \$18,000. I have shipped to-day \$3,400 worth of beef cattle and horses. I am very well pleased with the country and consider it one of the best for raising stock.

Yours truly,

JOHN G. FORBES.

From \$10.00 less than Nothing to \$30,000.00 in Sixteen Years

Davidson & McRae,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Hairy Hill, Alberta.

Dear Sirs,—

You ask me for my views as to the prospects for new settlers in this part of Alberta.

Sixteen years ago I came here from Shawville, Quebec. When I reached my present location, twenty miles north of Vegreville, I was worth just \$10 less than nothing.

I homesteaded and worked out for other farmers for a few years. At first we were hampered by lack of railway facilities and progress was slow.

Eight years ago I sold my oxen and bought my first horses, three small mares, costing together \$150. Since that time I have marketed \$2,400 worth of horses, and still have 40 head, with 13 mares to foal this season. I have never lost a colt. I have 150 head of cattle and 40 brood sows. I own 640 acres of land, on which there is owing, and not due, less than \$1,000. The district is now well settled; my children have a good school, and we have weekly church service at a nearby schoolhouse.

The buildings on my place are comfortable and convenient. There is flowing water throughout the house and stables. I would not sell out to-day for less than \$30,000.

My practice has been to feed all the grain I raise, if at all possible. Anyone who adopts the same plan can hardly help but succeed in this country.

Yours truly,

J. H. RICHARDSON.

Athabasca and Peace River Districts

The Athabasca and Peace River districts are comprised of all that territory tributary to the Athabasca River, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River, or the whole territory north of Edmonton, Alberta, to the Arctic Circle. Cereals, stock, and garden truck can be raised for hundreds of miles north of Athabasca Landing, the gateway city.

In this great country they have been growing grain and raising stock successfully for years, but in limited quantities, though a number of prizes have been captured, including the world's prize for oats, at the Paris Exposition some years ago.

Not until the **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** built their Edmonton-Slave Lake line was there any great improvement. Now,

the settlers are flocking into this last great country, where it is possible to get in before the big development begins, and reap handsome returns in but a few short years.

All lands are controlled by the Canadian Government in this country, and given away in free homesteads, with the exception of sections eight and twenty-six of each township. You can come and bring your friends, for it will be possible to get homesteads in close proximity to each other. You will not feel that you are in a new land, with your friends and relatives so close. **HOMESTEADING IN THIS DISTRICT IS A PLEASURE.**

The land is good and there is lots of it, so come at once. West and north of Edmonton, a territory is being made accessible by the Canadian Northern, known as the Grand Prairie country. There are available a large number of homesteads. Wheat and oats are certain crops. Wonderful yields of the latter are reported. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. The wild grasses and the pea vine are there in such profusion that there is an ample supply of feed for stock, while water is convenient, plentiful, and easy to secure. On into the foothills and the mountains are splendid stretches of prairie land, through which the Canadian Northern Railway is now building.

How to Get There

IN THE SUMMER SEASON (about May 1st to October 31st)—**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** from Port Arthur, Duluth, and Winnipeg to Athabasca Landing. Mirror Landing is where the Lesser Slave Lake joins the Athabasca River. At Mirror Landing there is a small portage or "Carry" overland by an excellent wagon trail for fifteen miles to Norris Landing. This wagon transport is operated by the navigation company, and the trip is made to avoid the Rapids. From Norris Landing to Grouard is a 75-mile run by another steamer, which makes connections.

IN THE WINTER SEASON (about November 15th to March 31st)—**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY** from Port Arthur, Duluth, and Winnipeg to Athabasca Landing. From Athabasca Landing the trail follows along the ice of the Athabasca River to Lesser Slave Lake and then follows up the river and goes overland to Lesser Slave Lake. The ice on Lesser Slave Lake is then followed to Grouard. There are stopping places where hay and light supplies may be obtained along the trail.

Homesteads

There are over 14,000 homesteads open for settlement in the Peace River district, the country being surveyed into townships, ranges, and sections, in sufficiently large areas to last the settlement for some time to come. New surveys are being made and added every summer.

Canadian Northern Railway Towns

The Opportunities they Afford

The Canadian West is not, as a great many suppose, entirely a land of agriculture. Truly it is the principal asset, but the production of so much grain requires large numbers of men to do the work, transact the necessary business and provide the farmers with the necessities and luxuries of life. Much of the goods consumed could be manufactured at small cost right here at the door of the market, and many having availed themselves of the opportunity offered are becoming wealthy, in addition to producing as good an article at smaller cost to the local consumer.

The Spreading of Prosperity

The towns along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway are rapidly developing into important commercial and industrial centres. The cause, however, of their greater development is owing to the fact that the farm lands tributary to these towns are of higher quality than in any other section of the country, and its cost has always been much below the prevailing market prices. The result is that the settlers have not had to pay out so much for their land, or have acquired a greater area than a like amount of money would purchase elsewhere, so obtaining larger returns on the amount invested. They, in turn, see the general business possibilities of the territory they live in, and invest their money accordingly, in the financial, commercial, and

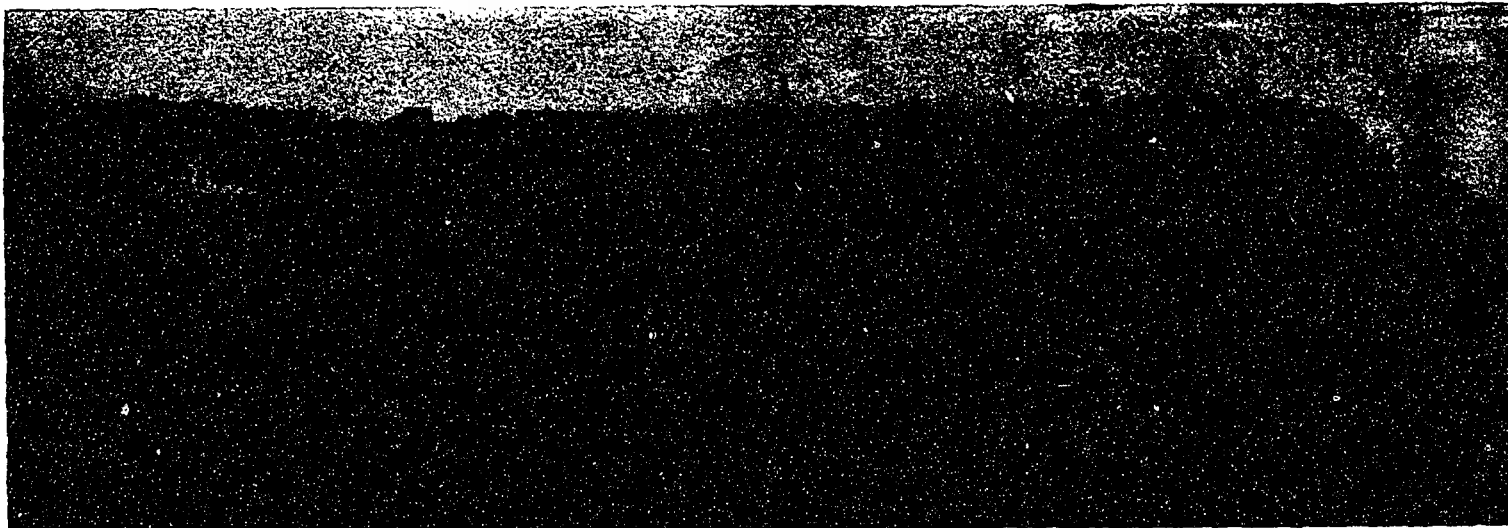
industrial concerns operating in the adjacent towns and cities. This procedure on the part of the settlers has naturally caused rapid development, and the business centres are always on the lookout for bright, progressive business men to look after their affairs, and who themselves have some capital to invest. The man, therefore, who has had good business training, will find no difficulty in making good in such surroundings. The natural outcome of this progressive policy on the part of the citizens of the Canadian West is that there is taking place a sharp advance in the price of town and city property, as well as farm lands, and now is the time to get in when everything is young, new, and the future the best.

We recommend the smaller points in which to invest or establish in business, as the cities of Western Canada were, but a short while ago, of even smaller population and had less promising futures than many towns just now getting started.

Now is the opportune time to purchase inside and business property, before values so increase that they are beyond your reach, and again you will have let opportunity pass by.

For the future of the "TOWNS" with a good location will be but a replica of the "ONCE-TOWNS-NOW-CITIES" that have made fortunes for those with the foresight to buy when prices were low.

A
SIGN
OF
PROSPERITY.



A typical
Western
Canada
Farm Scene
along the
lines of the
Canadian
Northern
Railway.

Land Regulations in Canada

All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Interior. These are the lands that are disposed of as free homesteads, and are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

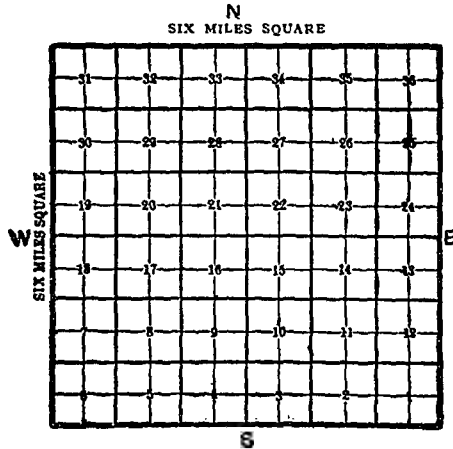
Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

Each section is divided into four square blocks, called quarter sections.

A quarter section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each year being eligible to apply for patent, the homesteader must have a habitable house upon the homestead.

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Pre-emption. In certain districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, an additional quarter section (160 acres) may be purchased under certain residence and improvement conditions by a person who has secured a homestead, but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead and pre-emption is made at the same time.

Must Adjoin Homestead. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance.

Entry. As in the case of homesteads, entry must be made in person

Homesteads. Dominion Lands in these Provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed, a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

Who is Eligible? A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support, is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six

PLAN OF A SECTION

North West	North East
Quarter	Quarter
South West	South East
Quarter	Quarter

Showing how a section is divided into four quarter sections.

before the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the land is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. An entry fee of \$10 must be paid at the time of entry. Only a person with a homestead entry may enter for a pre-emption.

Residence Duties. In addition to the six months' residence in each of three years required in connection with homestead, a person who has entered for both homestead and pre-emption must put in six months' residence in each of three other years to secure patent for both. This residence may be put in on either homestead or pre-emption, and must be in a habitable house.

Improvement Duties. The cultivation required in connection with a homestead and pre-emption is eighty acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment. Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of \$3.00 per acre as follows: One-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal annual installments with interest at 5 per cent. at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

Pre-emption Patent. The procedure for securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry.

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale, also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me,, this, day of, 19...

Collector,

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (all second-hand), Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household goods (second-hand), wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 pounds or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitute a carload; between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points south and east of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra, carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE.

Settlers' cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tubercular to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection, if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered, without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered

to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

To Find Lands on the Map

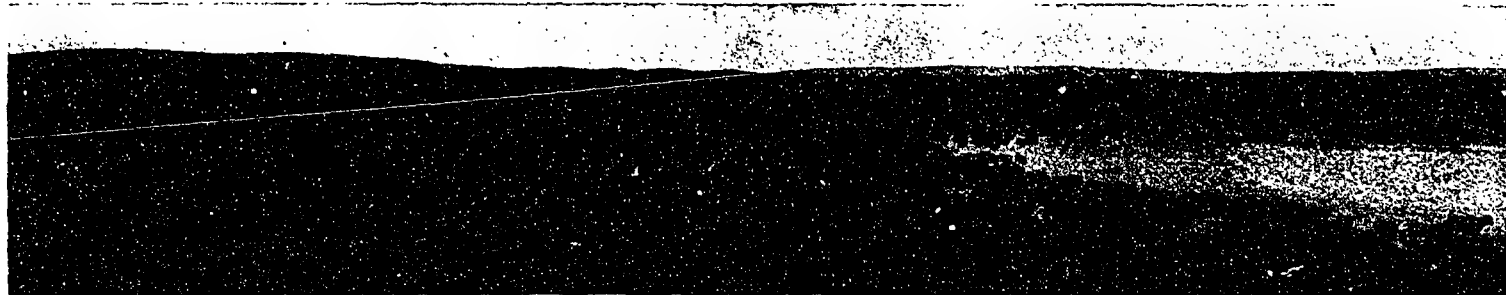
First note which meridian the lands are east or west of; having found the given meridian, follow the range numbers until you find the number corresponding to the given one, then follow north or south in this tier of ranges until you reach the given township; the townships are numbered north and south in three different parts of the Map.

The section may then be found by reference to the Township Plan herewith:

TOWNSHIP PLAN

31	32	33	34	35	36
SCHOOL	29	28	27	H.B.CO.	25
LANDS				LANDS	
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
H.B.CO.	8	9	10	SCHOOL	12
LANDS				LANDS	
6	5	4	3	2	1

A
PROFIT-
ABLE
OCCUPA-
TION.



Stockrais-
ing in
Central
Alberta
along the
line of the
Canadian
Northern
Railway.

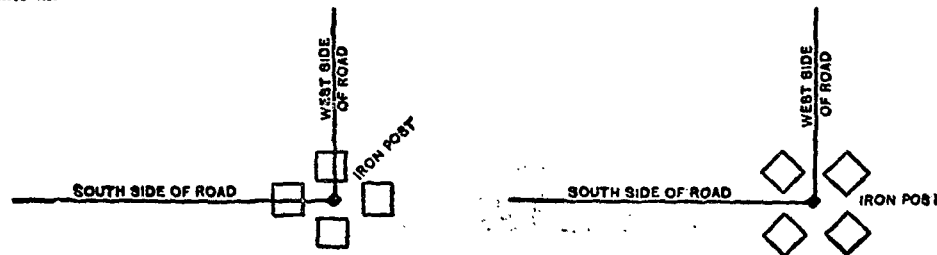
To Find Lands in the Field

According to the System of Surveys in the Canadian Northwest, Sections are one mile square, and are marked by monuments at the corners. These monuments consist of four pits three feet square and eighteen inches deep, and about five inches apart. In prairie country an iron post is driven into the ground, at the centre of this system of pits, and the post is marked with a chisel on its South-West face, with the number of the Section, Township and Range, in Roman numerals. So that one must always remember that the iron post at the North-East corner of each Section alone bears the Section number. In bush country a mound is erected midway between the pits, and the iron post is driven into the ground on the North side of the mound, and is marked as in prairie country. Pits are also dug at the half miles to indicate the corners of the Quarter Sections; midway between these pits a wooden post is planted, with the fraction "1/4" cut on it.

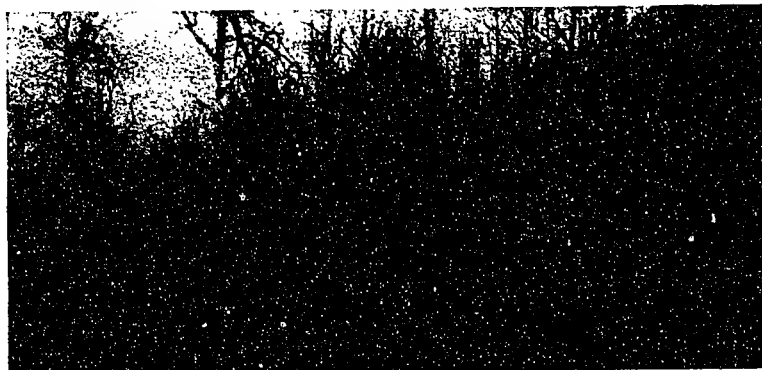
Road Allowances are always to the North and the East of the monuments.

Townships are made six miles square. In order to maintain this size, and on account of the spherical form of the earth, there occur in the surveys in the West what are called "Correction Lines" running East and West, and situated twenty-four miles apart. It is on these lines that the

"jogs" due to the convergence of meridians are left, and they are indicated in the field by the surveyor by digging the pits in a different position from those on other lines, as follows:



*Terms are
Long*



*Prices are
Reasonable*

The Canadian Northern Railway Company

has large tracts of the finest



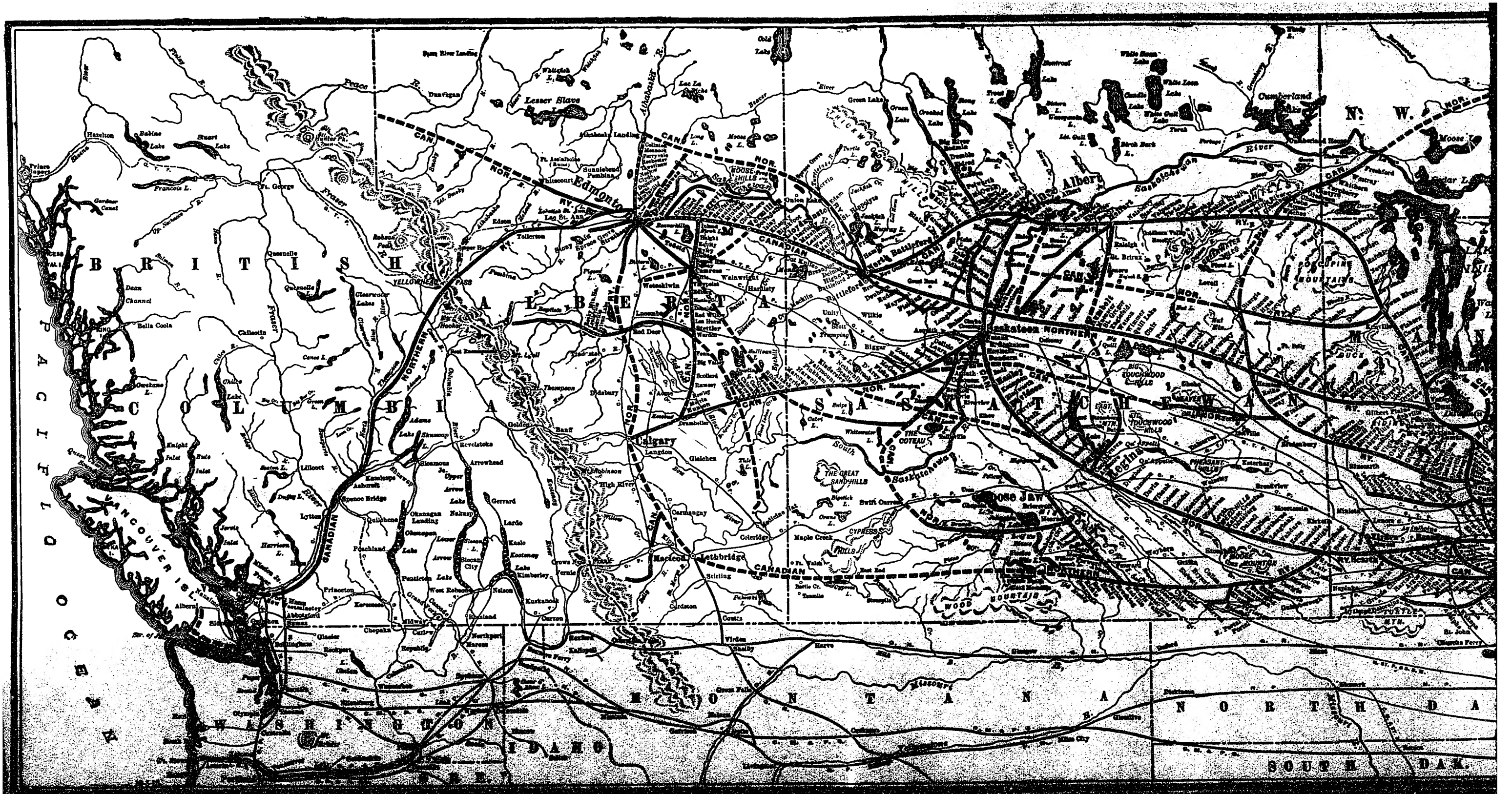
Agricultural Lands in Western Canada for Sale



FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

DAVIDSON & McRAE

General Agents Canadian Northern Railway
WINNIPEG, CANADA





Canadian Northern Railway Land Department

WRITE to us when desiring information and maps relative to Western Canada, or when you are considering coming to look the country over. We have the staff and facilities to get you properly located and furnish you with the most reliable data.

Our wheat lands are the best. When coming West ask us to show you over them. The price is right. Terms of payment long. Quality unequalled. It is the desire of the Canadian Northern Railway to get the best and most progressive settlers on their lands, and on the homesteads tributary to their lines. They want you and your friends if you are farmers. If you are business men you are wanted also.

Opportunities are unlimited for professional, business and tradesmen in the towns and cities in Western Canada, located along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. Get a copy of the "OPPORTUNITY BOOKLET," it describes the business openings fully.

WRITE OR CALL ON

DAVIDSON and McRAE

General Agents

Canadian Northern Railway

WINNIPEG, Man. TORONTO, Ont. **CANADA** MONTREAL, Que. VANCOUVER, B. C.



Sample of
MARQUIS WHEAT
awarded Worlds Prize.

LAND SHOW
MADISON SQUARE,
NEW YORK,
U.S.A.
Nov 4TH 1911.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY — COMPANY —

DAVIDSON AND McRAE • GENERAL AGENTS • WINNIPEG • CANADA